

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 87

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street—English Opera, at 8 P. M. Miss Kellogg.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourteenth street—Oratorio of Sampson, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TENTH AVENUE—Oratorio of Sampson, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—Henry V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Hignold.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—Negro Minstrelsy, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty-first street, between Second and Third avenues—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway—The Slave, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Boucicault. Matinee at 3 P. M.

COLONEL'S.
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street—Paris by Night. Two exhibitions daily, at 4 and 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
GREEN WISCONSIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mrs. Conway.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—Castle Garden, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 314 Broadway—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourth street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BRITANNIA OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—Negro Minstrelsy, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street—The Bohemians, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway—Herrmann, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

POST PATRONS OPERA HOUSE.
No. 20 Bowery—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street—The Big Game, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

PAER THEATRE.
Broadway—Duty, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Mayo.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.
No. 565 Broadway—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BOVARY THEATRE.
Bowery—Around the World in Eighty Days, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street—Ahmed, at 8 P. M.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and cool.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were higher. Gold was sold at 116½ at 116½. Foreign exchange remained firm. The bank statement showed an increase of \$1,700,000.

THE VAN VELSOR ROBBERY.—We have a special report of the arrest of Van Velsor, the young man who robbed the New York Central and Harlem Railroad Company, including his confession and the remarkable details of the crime.

OUR ALBANY LETTER to-day explains the Governor's position in the canal fight very clearly. We may be permitted to assure Governor Tilden that the people are with him in his struggle with the Canal Ring, and that the greater his energy the more decided will be his support. The views of "Old Salt" on this absorbing topic will also be read with interest.

Errors are in danger enough from the outside public, as the Vineland affair illustrates, without courting risks in their own profession. Yet we chronicle to-day the shooting of an editor by a brother journalist in Mississippi, the assassin evidently having more confidence in the pistol than in the pen. The crime has no excuse, and as an innovation on established customs will be regretted by all prudent journalists.

THE HERALD to-day is its own herald. It announces not only its own unrivalled prosperity as a newspaper and an advertising medium, but also the encouraging revival of business. We publish about eighty columns of advertisements, representing all the business interests of the city and country, and in a quintuple sheet of twenty pages give the news from all parts of the globe. Comment upon this exhibition would be unnecessary, excepting for the evidence we present of the renewed activity in business circles.

EASTER CHURCH MUSIC.—Easter brings with it bright skies, cheerful prospects and good music. To-day the principal churches, commencing with the Cathedral, where the Cardinal will officiate, will be aglow with lights, brilliant ceremonies and large congregations, and music will be especially patronized. The divine art receives particular attention at Easter, and organists and choirs exert themselves to the utmost to render homage to the great festival. The preparations for to-day are of the most ample and elaborate kind, and the various churches announce musical programmes which have every element of attractiveness.

The Easter Holidays.

If the omens prove true we shall have a radiant Easter. After the hard, bleak winter we shall welcome the sunshine, feeling that spring, however reluctant and lingering, should have a gracious welcome. This is a joyous festival to all who accept the story of Christianity. Even those who find comfort in sterner forms of theology cannot fail to rejoice in a day that brings with it the budding glory and breezy life of spring, the unfolding of a thousand forms of life, the new year of the harvest time and all the hallowed memories that cluster around the resurrection of our Lord and the fulfilment of the holy mission of mediation and salvation. These are the thoughts that crowd upon us on an anniversary like this, and they come with more than ordinary welcome after the penance of the Lenten days and the hardships which came with it.

Looking at them in a practical light our Easter holidays open with rosier anticipations than those which came with Christmas. That season of "peace and good will to all men" was especially dreary. We had business depression, anarchy in the South, prostration of the commercial and manufacturing interests, uneasy rumors on the Continent, a military usurpation in Spain, followed by the long winter, more cruel and harsh than any we have known for many years. But our Easter finds the world at peace. There are no clouds presaging immediate war. In France the Republic has been proclaimed. If it is not as good a government as we should wish, still it preserves the germ of democracy, in itself a precious thing and to be treasured. In England the government floats along upon the wave of a triumphant and emphatic majority; as yet no one has challenged the supremacy of Disraeli or the integrity of his government. His old rival has gone into ecclesiastical controversies and the liberals have abandoned the contest to the astute and remarkable man who now, by the extraordinary changes of fortune, rules the English nation. The Pope is too good a Catholic not to share the beneficent and peaceful influences of this blessed time and one day will probably pass without an anathema against Victor Emmanuel and Prince Bismarck. Victor Emmanuel has so far controlled the radical aims of his republican subjects that even General Garibaldi is busy about ditches and canals, and thinks more of draining the Campagna and opening the Tiber than "the universal republic" or the "federation of the peoples." Bismarck, having risen to the supreme height of German nobility, is about to be invited into the charmed circle of royal dukes and princes. Germany impatiently continues to do the only work she has done for many years—to arm, drill and sharpen her spears and prime her muskets, ever waiting for war.

Congress has adjourned, after doing as much mischief as possible, leaving nothing to regret in its absence. Many things have been left undone. Our finances, which should have been put upon a substantial foundation, still drift hither and thither like the masses of ice in the Northern Atlantic seas. If we were not a sanguine, elastic people, we should suffer from this apathy on the part of Congress. We should be even now drifting into another panic and a season of hard times. But what our representatives will not do we do ourselves. Consequently all over the country there is an awakening, a lifting up of spirit, an evidence of resolute, ambitious, representative American temper asserting itself at last. These cheerful, bright prospects represent the energy of our people and the resolution not to be utterly cast down and stamped into the dust. These may be accepted as the augurs of a brilliant future. Here in New York all the signs point to a prosperous spring and a busy summer. Our readers can find no better indication of this than the seventy-nine columns of advertisements which to-day fill the New York Herald. This Easter tide of prosperity, which marks itself in these columns as accurately as the barometer and thermometer mark the temperature, is a striking evidence of the change that has come upon us during the last few weeks. We are as a people no richer, perhaps we are no wiser in many respects; many of us are doing foolish things, especially those who buy Big Bonanza stocks in Wall Street, and who clutch gold as though it had an immortal quality. But all have entered upon this work of business reconstruction with zeal. We have seen the worst. Unless we give way to a spirit of madness and become victims to stock gamblers and speculators there is no reason why this should not continue in a full, fruitful tide.

We shall make a good Easter in a business sense if we do not forget the lessons of the past few months. Until December we shall be free from irritating legislation. The President has it in his power to do many mischievous things, but we have the gratifying announcement that he proposes to spend the summer in visiting battlefields and watering places and his stock farm on the Mississippi. But what we need in our business life are enterprise, industry, economy, retrenchment and reform. This "gold clique," about which so much is written, is only an illustration of our business folly. If we did our business on sound principles, if our merchants bought and sold shares as they buy and sell lumber or cloth or hay, if they did not deal in what they could not deliver, and speculate upon what they hope to own a month hence, there would be no "corner" in gold or anything else. While we have no words but those of condemnation for the men who would bring upon us another Black Friday and all the disasters that came with it, those who suffer from the "corner in gold" are the men who have been so foolish in their business adventures as to invite suffering. It is useless to talk about laws to prevent these "corners" and business combinations. It is in the power of every merchant to avoid them so far as he himself is concerned. Let it be laid down as a rule not to buy what we do not want and not to sell what we do not own; not to purchase stocks or real estate upon margins; not, in short, to speculate upon a feverish and excited market, and there will be no more combinations or "corners" like those which now offend our commerce. These combinations and "corners" are not evidences of business activity, but symptoms of disease. They are the results of the speculation and gambling which came with the war, and which has been intensified by our protective policy. In time we shall, no doubt, be too wise to allow any combination or "corner" or violent interference with the natural channels of business.

We can make a good Easter in a business sense by resolving that, no matter what temptations there may be to seek fortunes in Wall Street, we should avoid them as we would avoid a journey into the bandit country of Spain or the homes of the Turcomans of Asia.

The Beecher Case.

The Beecher trial has closed another week dramatically. The testimony of the three colored witnesses, which occupied the attention of the Court on Thursday, will, if not contradicted, destroy Mr. Tilton's case. If this is to be believed then Mr. Tilton in many essential parts of his testimony deliberately told what was not true. If his evidence is trustworthy in one point how can it be believed in others? especially where it concerns the alleged confessions of his wife? The letter of Mrs. Woodhull, which we printed yesterday, has made a profound impression. This bold and peculiar woman denies substantially and in detail all the statements made by the colored witnesses, so far as she is concerned. Whatever we may say of Mrs. Woodhull as a prophetess or a seer, or the "orator inspired by Demosthenes," a Spiritualist or a teacher of morals or religion, she is certainly a competent witness in this trial. The misfortune of the letter to the Herald, so far as justice is concerned, is that it is not evidence. If her statements are true it is very important that they should be made evidence. The hesitation to call Mrs. Woodhull to the stand which exists on the part of both plaintiff and defendant should no longer exist. We can understand how her testimony might damage both sides. Mr. Tilton must see that no matter what injury may come to him by her appearance upon the stand, her absence would be a calamity. It is not for Theodore Tilton to dread Mrs. Woodhull. It is rather a reflection upon the ingenuity of Tilton's counsel that in the cross-examination of the colored witnesses they did not establish what Mrs. Woodhull writes over her own name. We begin to doubt the usefulness of cross-examination as a means of establishing justice when we see a colored man, who has been a slave, triumphantly leaving the stand, his testimony practically unchallenged by the acute and brilliant gentlemen who manage Mr. Tilton's case.

We repeat that unless this evidence of the colored witnesses, added to that of Bessie Turner, is destroyed, Mr. Tilton has virtually no case for the people, or none even for the jury. This leads us to say, further, that justice in Brooklyn will only be served by the whole truth of this proceeding coming to light. We take it that Mr. Beecher will soon go upon the stand. In addition to Mr. Beecher we should have the evidence of Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Bowen. These three persons have played so prominent a part in the scandal that without their evidence the truth would hardly be known. Mrs. Tilton is now in a most cruel position, and, as an act of justice to her sex, she should be allowed to tell her story.

Mr. Bowen is supposed to know more about the relations between Beecher and Tilton than any person living. He was a party to the famous covenant. He has been publicly denounced by Beecher's lawyers as forming one of the conspiracy to destroy him. He has replied in a manner quite as public of his willingness to go upon the stand and tell all he knows. Mrs. Woodhull, as the promulgator of the scandal and the propelling cause of the disclosures that now excite the whole world, as the friend of Tilton and the correspondent of Beecher, should be permitted to tell all she knows. Since we are embarked in this distasteful and painful business we might as well go to the end. Let the sunlight fall upon the whole story and illumine its darkest crevice. Justice demands that after Beecher is heard we should hear from Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Bowen.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

To-day is full of inspirations of joy, and very many of our city pastors have announced themselves to preach Easter sermons, and many more who have not so announced will do the same. Drs. Ewer, Tiffany, Thompson, and many other Episcopal clergymen will give special attention to this theme. Dr. Thompson will look into the broken sepulchre, and, following the risen Christ, will find the life eternal; and Mr. Thomas will, with the microscope of faith, behold the Lamb enthroned. Mr. MacArthur, Mr. King and Mr. Pullman will preach Easter sermons in the morning, and speak about something else in the evening. Mr. Pullman will talk to young people in his course touching the why and wherefore of worship. Mr. Saunders will also address the young on the pleasures of young men, and the resurrection will receive due share of consideration from him and other ministers. Mr. Nye will show that the resurrection is a fact, and not a myth, and that it demonstrates the divine origin of Christianity. Mr. Cameron and Dr. Armitage will dwell on the same fact, and Mr. Borel will speak of the "Complices of the Crucifixion." Mr. Alger will explain in what sense Christ can be truly called the Saviour of men, and Mr. Hawthorne will present to his people Mary Magdalene and the other Mary at the door of the sepulchre, and from that standpoint demonstrate the resurrection of Christ. Mr. Hawthorne will also tell us why Paul was willing to preach the Gospel even at Rome; and Dr. Porteous will offer some theological-philosophical comments on the great event which the Church celebrates to-day. Mr. Hipworth will speak of a great revival and what came of it, and thus the day and the event which it commemorates will be remembered and improved.

THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVES have made some extraordinary arrests, and, as will be seen by our reports, have broken up a notorious gang of thieves. Crime has met with an important check, and the arrest of the culprits is even more important than the recovery of the property.

THE PARADE in honor of John Mitchell which was proposed for to-day has been wisely countermanded by the Irish leaders in this city. Any procession of the kind on Sunday is illegal, and the authorities were compelled to interfere in this case. The Irish sympathizers with Mr. Mitchell's efforts to redeem his native land can express their admiration and gratitude in methods more worthy of themselves and their cause.

The Situation in Spain.

William of Orange had scarcely been called to the throne of England, amid the acclamations of the people, when he wrote to his friend Heinisius that it was hosanna to-day and would be crucify to-morrow. How fleeting is the breath of popular favor most princes have to learn betimes. The reign of Alfonso XII. is not three months old, and he is already well nigh broken hearted. The unreasoning enthusiasm which hailed his accession has vanished, and his government is now as much discredited as was that of Marshal Serrano. It was fondly expected that a lad of seventeen, who was a queen's son, must necessarily display the political sagacity of a Ferdinand of Aragon, combined with the military talents of the Great Captain. The boy meant well, led his army into a trap with the best of intentions, and discovered how democratic an institution is warfare, which respects nothing but skill and numbers. So he returned to his palace to weep, to talk of abdication and to send for his sister—perhaps the wisest thing he could do under the circumstances. Meanwhile the wave of the Carlist advance threatens to roll far southward, and it is thought that the decisive battle of the contest will be fought under the walls of Madrid. Considering, however, the hostility of the Southern provinces toward reactionary and absolutist doctrines, it may be doubted whether the possession of the capital would confer the crown of Spain on Charles VII. The Spaniards are unlike any other people. When their country has been conquered, in a military sense, the real strife generally begins. So Charles of Austria, and after him Joseph Bonaparte, discovered the causes of those unfortunate claimants beginning in each case to decline from the day that their troops entered Madrid in triumph.

For the next few weeks there is likely to be a full military operations, the energies of the generals on both sides being concentrated on the problem, not of moving their troops, but of keeping them alive—a problem daily growing more difficult through the exhaustion of the country. At the same time one regrets to see King Alfonso listening to counsellors who recommend him to try the foolish and dishonest policy of outbidding Don Carlos in concessions to the bigoted and ultra-conservative party. Moriones, the ablest of Spanish generals and the most liberal of Spanish statesmen, has been worried into resigning his command, according to a custom which has long obtained in the land of Ximenes and Albornoz. A consummate tactician seems to professors of Castilian statecraft the last person in the world to put at the head of an army. Then, somebody is anxious to get Moriones' place, which would of itself be an excellent reason for removing him. The young monarch is surrounded by intriguers who consider it the first duty of the new government to reward every disturber of the peace for the last six years. The liberalism of these men is a sham; it is merely the ticket which they show to obtain admission to office.

It is painful for lovers of freedom to have to confess that nearly all the valor, and certainly all the devotion, which this unhappy struggle has evoked are to be found on the side of Don Carlos. That prince, by the admission of his enemies, is served with a loyalty and zeal worthy of a better cause. The peasant soldier endures hunger, thirst, wounds and death without any reward but the consciousness that he is fighting for what he believes to be the sacred rights of his King, while the officers fulfil the still more difficult task of keeping their allegiance unshaken, even when disgraced or slighted by their royal master. Elio, Dorregaray, Ceballos, though deprived of their posts, and, doubtless, tempted by the most splendid bribes from Madrid, show no resentment against Don Carlos, and are still ready to serve him with their minds' best thoughts. Even our own war of independence hardly offers such instances of a self-denying public spirit, except in the unique figure of Washington. The secret of the Pretender's influence over his followers appears to lie in that charm of manner which was the most precious heritage of the exiled Stuarts. But he is also genuinely kind-hearted and considerate, and knows, like his ancestor, Louis XIV., how, by a few gracious words, to take away the sting of a refusal and to double the value of a favor.

According to the German Consul at Bayonne—probably the most anti-Carlist personage in Spain—there is no hope of terminating the war except by a convention, as the old civil war was terminated. But the fortunes of the elder Don Carlos were desperate when he consented thus to abdicate his right, and there is not the smallest chance that the victor of Lacar will be induced to waive his claims in the very hour of success. It is said that Don Alfonso has requested the Pope to use his good offices with his cousin, and that the Pope has suggested that Don Carlos should accept the Viceroyalty of the Philippine Islands in lieu of the crown—an arrangement regarding which the people of the Philippine Islands might entertain views of their own. Another announcement is that Don Alfonso is strongly disposed to abdicate in favor of the Duke of Montpensier, and his friends anticipate no little difficulty in inducing him to change his mind. This is, at best, but an Alfonsoist rumor.

EDWIN FORREST.—We print this morning a letter from Philadelphia that will be read with interest by all who care for the memory and fame of Edwin Forrest. This gentleman's career as the head of the American stage, as a strongly marked individual character, with the singular adventures of his life, his prominence, genius and fame, together with his endowment of a home for the indigent members of his profession, make anything concerning him of deep interest. Our correspondent tells the story of his Philadelphia life and gives us many anecdotes illustrating his character and achievements.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mrs. Bingham and the latest news in relation to Pemberton, her supposed murderer, furnish the material of an interesting letter from Boston, which is published elsewhere.

COMPTROLLER GREEN again appears in our columns in his celebrated attitude of defending the treasury of the city against its poor creditors. The Mayor has fortunately shown a praiseworthy disposition to have the just debts of the municipality paid promptly, and his action in the matter will receive the approval of the public.

The Centennial Conference.

At the conference held in this city on Wednesday between Governor Bigler, the financial agent of the Centennial commemoration, and some of our leading citizens, an observation was made by one of the latter which we desire especially to emphasize. After the agent had submitted his report of the private contributions that had been made in this city—some of them quite munificent, and aggregating, as near as may be, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—one of the gentlemen present, Mr. William B. Ogden, said:—"Our foremost duty is the raising of money. There has been one avenue followed up pretty well by Governor Bigler, and that avenue has an end. We must enlist the masses of the people. Thus far we have failed in doing so, with all the aid the newspapers have accorded us, because somehow the machinery has been wanting." We agree to this, but with regret rather than self-complacency are bound to express something of a doubt as to the aid the newspapers have given. It has been the pleasure and pride (and we shall not relax till the work be done and the victory won) of the Herald to give this great memorial enterprise earnest and persistent support. But with our journalistic sympathy seems to have found a limit. We say no more on this head, hoping for a different expression hereafter on the part of those who ought to feel as we do and have the same interests as we have, for we should be sorry that any word of ours should hinder it.

Our duty is to help to put the popular "machinery" in motion, without which we concede enterprises of such pith and moment are always more or less in danger of mishap.

The liberal contributions which have been made in New York by individuals, when analyzed, make very prominent the material, and what, in the highest and best sense of the word, may be termed the sentimental aspects of this subject. Let us refer to the former first.

Of the amount thus far subscribed nearly one-fourth, or twenty-six thousand dollars, in round numbers, is by the proprietors of hotels and express companies, who, with every possible allowance for patriotic impulses, no doubt clearly see their interest in its success. So palpable is this to our eye, as we have said over and over again, that our wonder rather is that more of this sort of co-operation has not been tendered and secured. We have not at hand the hotel statistics of this cosmopolitan community, but sure are we that the fifteen first class establishments that have come forward leave a large residuum unrepresented. There is not a hotel in the length and breadth of this island or in our suburban communities (including such a one as Newark), be it large or small, modest or ambitious, which is called first or any other class, that will not be taxed to its utmost capacity by the influx of strangers in the now rare event of Centennial success. The very fact that the large proprietors see this so clearly ought to make its impression on those who, while they may be able at the outset to contribute less, are sure to have their share of accruing benefit.

The fact, too, seems to be at last well ascertained that Philadelphia will have its hands full enough without undertaking what we have always contended would be huge folly—the construction of special hotel accommodation for the occasion. What they may be, and no doubt will be enlarged, but nothing new and special can be expected. The mass of visitors from a distance—supposing the railway facilities to be such as we believe they will—must find an abiding place elsewhere, and no one doubts that the overflow will be mainly in this direction.

Not meaning in the slightest degree to disparage their material motives we turn with sincere pleasure to the higher impulses which these individual contributions show are operative. Of course we shall not commit the indecorum of specifying names or classes of names which have been given under these high motives. They are obvious enough to any one who will look at the list. There are those here who have no conceivable material interest in the matter; men raised far above the influence of any other sentiment than the purest and highest, who love their country and its institutions, not only as they are, after all their trials and agonies, but as they were when the foundations of the Union were laid, and the social as well as the political communion was perfected, and before the sharpest trial came. They, many of them, are scholars in the history of the better days of the Republic, and old-fashioned enough to believe that there is a duty to the classic past which it becomes their prosperous present to discharge. There are, let us hope—for if we did not we might despair—hundreds and thousands here in New York who feel exactly in this wise, but shrink from seeming to protrude themselves as voluntary contributors to this great work. It is they who constitute the masses—the not insensible though modest masses—who will respond if sought out and properly appealed to.

It is in order to reach such as these that the "machinery" of popular meetings must be resorted to; and what more opportune time for it than the coming joyous season, when the icy bonds and the commercial perplexities which almost with equal tension have crippled our energies are about to be dissolved? No one doubts that as the vernal sun, when it gets a chance, is so sure soon to rid us of one severe restraint, so the great recuperative power which the realization and the hope of industrial resources creates will free us from the other.

So far as the Centennial is concerned it is most fortunate that this year of reviving prosperity is coincident with the year of preparation. With the actual sympathy and successful work of 1875 we can afford to confront the possible apertures, such as a Presidential canvass is so apt to provoke; and who shall say that the grand, conciliatory sentiment to be generated by a classic commemoration, from which all parties will be ashamed to stand aloof, may not be the means, under Providence, of crushing out for a season even those antagonisms?

A MEXICAN RAID.—Assuredly we have enough trouble of our own, with the Beecher trial, the Louisiana question and the third term, without having unlawful invasions from our neighbors. The Mexicans, however, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, are without consideration, and have invaded Texas. It is not likely that the United States government will be required to interfere, for

the Texans are perfectly competent and quite willing to give their enemies all the military satisfaction they could wish. The Mexican government does not want a war with this country. It had enough of Zachary Taylor without tackling Ulysses S. Grant.

Echoes of the Religious Press.

The Hebrew Leader soliloquizes over the blessings of benevolence which the Purim festival has left behind it, and rejoices that, having kept us waiting so long, spring has come at last. The Christian Leader rings its Easter bells because the happiest day in all the year is at hand. These bells tell of the triumphant Christ whom the grave could not hold in its cold embrace and of a "better resurrection" for every believer in Him. The Churchman says it cannot be denied that the doctrine of the atonement is losing its hold in many quarters and partly through the popular preaching of the day. It cannot see much point or meaning in the death of Christ save in its sacrificial aspect, and by keeping Good Friday the Church more effectively preaches the atonement than by pages and tomes of controversy. In an elaborate review of the Methodist Book Concern the Christian Advocate sums up its findings:—"The Concern is prosperous and healthy and its profits increasing beyond the relative growth of its business. But it cannot be looked to to support the worn-out preachers nor the Bishops, nor to maintain unprofitable depositories." The Christian Union thinks the amount of theology given to Sunday scholars in books and lesson leaves in the study of the International series is altogether misplaced, because the average mind of the child cannot comprehend it. The season calls the Church Journal to moralize over the uses of temptation and the various forms in which it comes to men and their final triumph over it in Christ. It is designed for our growth and development in moral power and beauty. The Methodist waxes eloquent while commenting on the marvellous work of grace now spreading throughout Great Britain under the ministrations of Messrs. Sankey and Moody. The whole people, clergy included, seem to be swept in with it. No such movement among the masses has been witnessed in modern times. The Jewish Messenger mourns over the violations of the Jewish Sabbath, and at the same time presents a harrowing picture of the condition of Sabbath desecrators. They work too hard, take too little rest and banish all joy and sunshine from their lives. Without the Sabbath, says the Messenger, our whole existence would be a headlong race after the meaner things of life; but with it the soul soars heavenward and purifies the body by its flight. Church and State argues ably against either church infallibility or individual freedom from error in judgment. A more thorough study of the Word, prosecuted with a deep sense of personal responsibility, will cure any one of the infallibility idea. So thinks the editor of Church and State.

WE REJOICE to see in some of our contemporaries the death of a favorite mare belonging to the President. This animal is said to have possessed wonderful properties of speed, docility, go and fine staying power. If she had lived there is no reason why she should not have been nominated to one of our foreign missions. Her death deprives us of a possible public servant quite as competent to protect American interests abroad as some of the gentlemen who have received the nominations of the President.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge James H. Bell, of Texas, is residing at the Union Square Hotel.

Captain Luke Norman, of the British Army, is quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

The skin of a shark recently caught on the English coast weighed one ton and a quarter.

Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., is journeying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from Washington.

Mr. Edward Walcott's "County Families of the United Kingdom" is issued in its thirteenth annual edition, greatly enlarged.

On the 2d of March the Grand Opera House in Paris was closed for want of artists. Six leading tenors were all disabled with colds.

Mr. Ashton W. Dilks has in Macmillan's press two volumes on the Russian Power, a subject seriously exercising John Bull of late.

Ex-Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, with his wife and family, arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., on the 24th inst.

Schenck's summary of poker says:—"The main elements of success in the game are (1) good luck, (2) good cards, (3) plenty of cheek and (4) good temper."

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell has nearly ready a photographic treatise on "The Equivalence of the Sea throughout Nature," which the Putnam will print.

Senator Richard J. Oglesby, who has been campaigning for the republican ticket in Connecticut during the past week, left this city last evening for his home in Illinois.

Professors Joseph Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross and Dr. William H. Pancoast, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, have apartments at the Everett House.

Emperor William does not care to annoy his friend the Czar, and consequently makes an exception in his favor in the law against the exportation of horses from Germany.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who has just become managing editor of the New York World, is from the northwestern part of the State. He is of the original Schuyler family, and has had eight years' practical experience in journalism.

The last days of the travels of Henry Thomas Buckle are to be commemorated by Mr. Stuart-Gibbs in a book entitled "Pilgrim Memories; a Personal Narrative of a Journey in the Birth Countries of Christianity with the Late H. T. Buckle."

In Switzerland there was a marriage by proxy. A woman there was married to a man in America, the proxy being a neighbor and a man already married. The authorities are discussing whether this much-married man has not committed bigamy.

The nooks and corners of literature have been explored by Mr. Richard John King in his "Sketches and Studies, Descriptive and Historical." The book is full of the curiosities of cathedrals, shrines, sacred trees and flowers, and even the dogs of history and romance.

President Grant and Attorney General Williams are troubled to know what they shall do with an Indian who kills another, as the Indians are not subject to our law. Our opinion is that when they catch an Indian who has undoubtedly killed another Indian, the true course is to give him a new gun and \$5.

Commander Selfridge, who was appointed in 1870 to make a survey of the isthmus of Darien for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, completed his report some time since. It has just been published by the Navy Department, and will prove a valuable work of reference on account of its varied information, minute details and statistics, its photographs of the country through which the exploration passed and its valuable maps and charts.